one side or had only been marginally retouched. Bases and sides were evaluated according to whether they were straight, incurvate, excurvate, or, in the case of some sides, had a combinant form. Raw material was broken down into fine grain felsite, coarse grain felsite, exotic (jasper, chalcedony, and chert), and quartz. The distinction between fine and coarse grain felsite corresponds to grain sizes of less than or greater than .75 mm (Jones 1979). Macroscopically this distinction was made on the basis of an evaluation of texture. Felsite categorized as fine grain has a waxy or smooth appearance, while coarse grain felsite has a rough, grainy look and feel, often with large phenocryst inclusions. Serrations were either present or absent. The variable "flake scar" refers to the presence or absence of a patinated flake scar on a more recently modified point.

Using the Biomedical Computer Program, P1F, two-way frequency tables were constructed to measure the degree of association between the variables. To summarize a few of the more interesting results: first, raw material and bifacial success were highly correlated ($p \leq .001$). Sixty-four percent (64%) of the fine grain felsite points were successfully bifacially worked whereas only 31% of coarse grain felsite points were successful bifaces. Second, the high correlation of raw material and serrations ($p \leq .01$) appears to be the result of greater use of serrations on points made from fine grain felsite (16%) and exotic materials (22%) as compared with the coarse grain felsite (only 2% serrated) and quartz (none serrated). A final observation is the high correlation ($p \leq .001$) of flake scars to length and width. There is a definite tendency for the occurrence of patinated flake scars to decline as both width and length increase. This would support the contention that points exhibiting old flake scars are being recycled, resulting in their smaller size.

Although this approach was helpful in a descriptive sense, the measures of association did not reflect any of the stylistic relationships used in traditional typologies. For example, point shape was not highly correlated to attributes such as length, width, or serrations.

The basic typological point sequence for the Carolina Piedmont is outlined in Joffre Coe's Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont (1964). Relying heavily on information provided in that publication and on several more recent studies conducted in the Piedmont (Claggett and Cable 1982; Spielman 1976) the complete projectile points from Donnaha were assigned to particular types. The criteria for type classification were raw material, general outline, size, and flaking techniques. Each of the major types will be discussed separately. The Archaic points, which are very few in number, will be discussed as a group.

Archaic. There is a small Late Archaic component at Donnaha. Evidence for this is one nearly complete Savannah River point, 94 mm long and 40 mm wide (Fig. 27j) and one complete, heavily patinated point (Fig. 27a) which resembles a Savannah River stemmed variant (Spielman 1976). In addition to this point, four bases and two tips of what appear to be Savannah River points were found. All are made of a very coarse, large grain felsite not found among the Woodland points. Although broad blade Savannah River points are